

# THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1900.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).

Business Office...238 | Editorial Room...96

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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be in order to receive attention. They should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor. Manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postpaid.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Dearing, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 225 Fourth street.

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The honest people of Indiana ought to resent the sending of \$50,000 into the State by Boss Croker to corrupt its voters.

The Democratic betters absolutely refuse to take the predictions of their campaign managers, even on the basis of 16 to 1.

In Vanderburg county it is said that the Debs party has enrolled 1,400 voters, of whom all except a handful voted for Bryan in 1896.

It is to be hoped that never again will a candidate for the great office of President of the United States make a stump-speaking tour of the country.

Every dollar of the fifty thousand placed in Mr. Taggart's hands by the Tammany boss of New York represents blood money and political corruption.

"Mr. Yerkes will receive a majority of the votes for Governor in Kentucky," said Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, when in this city, "but he may be counted out."

The fact that the amount of money in savings banks of the country is over \$600,000,000 more than it was five years ago does not indicate that all of the poor are growing poorer.

Of the three Bryanite claims that they will make great gains among the farmers, among the workmen and among the Germans, it is hard to tell which is the most groundless.

The so-called "silent vote" of the country is likely to contribute greatly to Republican noise after the election. It will be an important factor in the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan.

Those who find fault with Mr. Bryan for having different paramount issues in different States forget that his hobbies must have some rest by turns. It would be cruel to ride one all of the time.

From present indications the Democratic party in 1904 will be offered and led by a very different class of men from those who are heading it now. Two campaigns of the blind leading the blind will be enough.

If Arkansas has any faith in his predictions he might put up some of the shares of the cotton-baling monopoly which he owns against some of the McKinley money that is flaunted in his face.

The Omaha Bee is publishing the names of voters in Nebraska who have changed from Bryan to McKinley. The reason one of these men gives is too many false prophecies in 1896 and too much prosperity in 1900.

All of the reasons that made for a change of administration in 1896 make against it now. Then a change was essential to the general welfare and prosperity of the country; now a continuance of present conditions is essential.

A careful canvass of the doubtful congressional districts leads the independent Washington Post to conclude that the Republicans will have a majority in the next House of from fifteen to twenty-five, and "it may reach as high as forty-five."

Since Mr. Bryan has become so vicious and extreme in his utterances as to shock all fair-minded persons the claim that he is "sincere" is calculated to hurt rather than help him. Sincerity in the advocacy of dangerous doctrines is no recommendation.

Ex-Congressman Belford, of Colorado, who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, is now advocating the re-election of President McKinley. He says he regards the continuance of prosperity as more important than the gratification of Mr. Bryan's personal ambition.

A Democrat in Missouri who had received discouraging reports from members of the Bryan national committee telegraphed them to "claim everything." The committee is doing so, but Democrats have not enough faith in the claims of their committee to put up money thereon.

The Hon. Frank B. Burke has not yet entered into a joint debate with his labor record; he has found a friend who was willing to undertake the task, but his performance was a sad failure, as he made Mr. Burke a dodger into the lobby when roll calls on labor bills were being taken.

Gen. George B. Wright, who lived in this State years ago, but is now a resident of Columbus, O., has addressed a letter to the voters of the Twelfth congressional district in that State, now represented by the dreadful Lents, in which he recalls

the fact that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Ohio by the same epithets connected with imperialism that President McKinley receives from the Bryanites. General Wright shows that the policy of the Nation has been to extend its borders since the earliest days. Such being the policy of the country, General Wright predicts that yet other lands will pass under the beneficent rule of the United States. He sees in the pledge of Mr. Bryan to convene Congress, if elected, a menace to sound money, as well as a dishonorable yielding to Aguinaldo. The country is prosperous, the currency is sound and abundant, our credit is the best in the world—why then the finances? In the language of Henry Clay, General Wright would "let well enough alone." He specially urges the voters of the district to elect the Republican competitor of Lents—a request in which all Republicans will join.

## MR. KERN'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

A friend writes the Journal: "If I am not mistaken Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a Gold Democrat in 1896 and made speeches during that campaign against Bryan." Our correspondent is partly right and partly wrong. Mr. Kern was a Gold Democrat in 1896 up to the meeting of the Democratic state convention, but after the free silverites captured that convention and also the Chicago convention he, by some sort of mental hocus-pocus, experienced a change of mind and finally got in line with his party. Mr. Kern's course on the money question shows how differently a man may act under honest impulses and convictions from what he does under party fealty.

Early in 1896, when it became evident that the free-silver propaganda was demoralizing the Democratic party and was likely to stampede the state convention, leading Democrats began to come out against it. Among those in this city who did so was Mr. Kern, who became known as a decided sound money man. On the night of May 24, 1896, a conference of sound-money Democrats was held in this city for the purpose of organizing and making themselves felt in the party councils. About seventy persons were present, including Mr. Kern. The conference discussed the possibility of controlling the coming state convention, of nominating a sound-money man for Governor and of sending a sound-money delegation to the national convention. There was also talk of opposing the presidential candidacy of Governor Matthews, who had then recently come out for free silver. Mr. Kern was one of the speakers at the conference and was in full sympathy with its object. The fruit of the conference was the issuance of a call for a public mass meeting to be held at English's Opera House on the following Thursday evening, May 28. The call emphasized the importance of maintaining the gold standard and declared opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver because it would cause "a contraction of credit and a destruction of values that will bring upon a majority of the people, and especially the debtor and labor classes, financial distress and ruin."

This call was signed by about sixty Democrats, among whom was Mr. Kern. The meeting was held the next Thursday night, and Mr. Kern was the principal speaker of the evening. After stating the issue raised by the silverites, he said:

"There are in the United States \$1,800,000,000 deposited in savings banks by four and a half millions of people—an average of \$31 for each depositor. Nearly every one of these dollars represents labor and self-denial, and every dollar was worth 100 cents when deposited. Shall these people be paid with a depreciated money, with dollars worth little more than one-half as much as those deposited?"

There are in the United States nearly two million shareholders in building associations, and of their earnings they have paid in as dues about \$60,000,000 in sound and honest money. Shall these people be compelled to receive in return dollars less than 100 cents?"

He said that silver is the poor man's money, and so it is. It is paid out more largely to wage-earners than to any other class. It follows, therefore, that the poor man is more interested than any one else in having his money maintained as good money.

Mr. Kern spoke at considerable length in this strain. This was before the opening of the campaign and when Mr. Kern was free to express his real views and honest convictions. The Democratic state convention which met a month later was overwhelmingly for free silver, and the Chicago convention, which met July 7, nominated Mr. Bryan on a 16-to-1 platform. After that nothing more was heard of Mr. Kern's real views and honest convictions on the money question. Since then he has been engaged, in the reluctant fashion that characterizes a man's conduct when he knows he is justifying himself, in trying to unsay what he said on the money question before his party conventions gave him new views. No doubt, in the inner recesses of his clear brain and the bottom of his honest heart he is as much in favor of sound money and opposed to free silver to-day as he was when he made the speech above quoted from, but the exigencies of party politics have forced him to talk and act differently. It can hardly be said that he turned a somersault, for that performance leaves a person facing the same way he did before. He has turned his back on himself. Contrasting the views he now expresses with the honest ones he expressed in May, 1896, Mr. Kern can say: I know the right, and I approve it, too; I know the wrong, and yet the wrong purpose.

## CROKER'S MONEY IN INDIANA.

There can no longer be a shadow of doubt that Manager Taggart obtained from Boss Croker \$50,000 for campaign purposes and that he is now holding that amount to be used on the day of election. Mayor Taggart is an expert at this sort of business, having had a large experience during all the years he has been political manager and officeholder. The holding of this large amount of money until the day of election, or a day or two before, proves that the mayor has no faith in the legitimate uses of campaign funds in giving committees assistance in getting out the Democratic vote. It may be that he dares not trust money in the hands of county and precinct committees. It is certainly very apparent that Mr. Taggart and those close about him believe there are more effective methods of securing votes than by expending money to get Democrats to the polls.

In spite of the fact that the Taggart managers are experts in all the devices to bribe voters they must be aware that the scheme has its embarrassments at the present time. The hungry are numerous and they have been on duty a long time without any compensation. In the nature of things they will not be pleased

to see the Croker thousands go into the pockets of men who must be hired to vote while they are refused and their services not recognized. It is possible that these workers will show their resentment by sulking. Many of them are very "long" on Taggart promises and correspondingly "short" on Taggart performances. The "glad hand" and the famous smile have lost their persuasiveness. Both have been overworked.

If it were not probable that the infamy of Crokerism will receive its deathblow with Bryanism in New York a week from Tuesday, this gift of Tammany money would involve an obligation which would make the Indiana Democracy a vassal of Tammany, but Crokerism will come to grief before 1904. The acceptance of a portion of the money on vice and crime commits our little Tammany to the parent wickedness.

## ONE THING MCKINLEY HAS NOT DONE.

In their attempt to make out a case of imperialism against President McKinley the Bryanites have brought some weighty charges against him. They have shown that he has commanded the army and navy of the United States, sending troops hither and thither as if he had a right to. They have shown that he has used force and arms to suppress an insurrection against the United States and so prosecute a war which might easily have been ended by abject surrender on the part of the government. They have shown that he has stubbornly refused to haul down the flag from where it was placed by the valor of our soldiers and by treaty. But there is one thing they have not shown. They have not shown that President McKinley has of his own motion assumed and exercised the right of rejecting a treaty with a foreign country without submitting it to the Senate. If they could discover that President McKinley had done this and could prove it against him it would be much stronger evidence of an imperialist temper than anything he has done.

But while the Bryanites could not establish this charge against President McKinley they could establish it against another President, viz., Thomas Jefferson. The purchase of Louisiana did not stop about trifles when he thought the greatness of the country and the honor of the nation were at stake. In 1803 President Jefferson sent William Pinckney to England to assist Mr. Monroe, the resident minister, in negotiating a treaty covering certain points in controversy between the two countries. The treaty was concluded and sent to Jefferson. It was unsatisfactory to him, and although Congress was in session at the time he rejected the treaty without sending it to the Senate. His motive was patriotic, but the act was severely criticised. As far as known it has never been repeated by any other President. It was precisely in line with the purchase of Louisiana—a prompt exercise of desecration and arbitrary power in the interest of the country and outside of the constitution. There are times when the executive of a great nation must exercise imperative power without stopping to consult crossroads politicians of the Bryan type.

Mr. William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, has been visiting Kentucky and investigating political conditions in that State. The most important discovery related to the recent trials of the men accused of the murder of Goebel. After showing the partisan character of the trials, Mr. Curtis says:

"The most learned lawyers in Kentucky tell me that the proceedings in all three cases are without parallel for partisanship by the court and the jury in the history of the State. It is a terrible arraignment of the Dreyfus case is the only one within the present century that can be quoted in the same breath with the proceedings in the case of the Spanish Inquisition than anything in modern criminal prosecutions. The justice that convicted these three men were not drawn from the regular panel, although sixty names were left in the wheel, but were personally selected by the sheriff from among his personal acquaintances. Members of the State Bar Association have produced a memorial to the members of the American Bar Association and lawyers throughout the United States, setting forth the facts. It is a terrible arraignment of the Kentucky judiciary, but they tell me here that there is little public excitement over the convictions, because everybody knows that the Court of Appeals will overrule the judgments and set aside the entire proceedings."

It is fortunate that these facts have been brought out by a man of such high character as Mr. Curtis, because the Democratic press and two or three independent papers have assumed that the trials were judicial investigations rather than partisan convictions. It is important, moreover, because Governor Mount has been assailed mercilessly by the Democratic press because he refused to turn over two men indicted by the Cantrill inquisition for trial. Now that it is declared upon the judgment of the best lawyers in Kentucky that "the Dreyfus trial is the only one that can be quoted in the same breath with those of Powers, Howard and Youtsey, such fair-minded people as may have been in doubt regarding the action of Governor Mount should be satisfied that he acted wisely."

Mr. Bryan's maiden speech in Congress was in favor of free trade, and when he came to have it printed in pamphlet form he headed it with a quotation from the Bible. He had been told that free trade would destroy the American rate of wages, so he prefaced his speech with the proverb, "Better a little with mine eyes than much without right." Observe the argument: Free trade is right and protection is wrong; therefore, better free trade and low wages than protection and high wages. The attempt to twist a proverb of Solomon into an endorsement of free trade was characteristic.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

In an address at its opening meeting on Tuesday, expressed his belief that a President of the United States who is deeply devoted to the modern silver standard idea could force this country to a silver basis by the aid of a secretary of the treasury of similar notions, and could do this in spite of the act by which we suppose the gold standard to be established. As Mr. Bryan is pledged to bring about that result it is best not to give him a chance.

It is both fortunate and creditable for the Republican party that in the coming election the independent vote of the country will be cast almost solidly for its candidates. The questions at issue are so important and the issues themselves are joined in such a way as to leave business men and conservative men of all parties no alternative but to vote the Republican ticket or else not vote at all. As the inde-

pendent voter does not believe in not voting it follows that the great bulk of that vote will go to McKinley.

The Journal has published no more conclusive argument for supporting McKinley than the letter of Otto M. Dresser, a machinist in the Big Four shops. From March 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1900, he earned \$1,222.50; from March 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1896, he earned \$857.00. For Mr. Dresser these figures are all the argument necessary to induce him to vote for McKinley. There can be no more effective reason presented to a thinking man.

A letter is published from ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, a lifelong Democrat, expressing regret at his inability to speak at an anti-Bryan meeting in New York and the hope that "the coming victory will be great and sweeping enough to meet the requirement, and thus restore the Democracy to the proud position it occupied before it went into partnership with Populists, Socialists and 50 per cent. financiers."

The Journal took off its hat to the sound money Democrats in 1896, and it does so again. There has been no better or higher evidence of good citizenship and of putting country above party than they have given and are giving. As long as there are independent and conscientious voters enough in both parties to defeat a notoriously unclean and dangerous candidate for President the country is safe.

Mr. Bryan has accepted the nominations and is running as the candidate of three parties—the Bryan Democracy, the Populist and the Silver Republican. If elected he would probably give each party one or more representatives in his Cabinet. Such a Cabinet would be worse than a crazy bequith.

It is a pity that, after all of Chairman Jones's talk about the wholesale intimidation and coercion of voters by Republican employers, he cannot discover one single case of the kind in any part of the country. Just one case might give a little color of truth to his statements.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Mere Personal Situation.

"How do you regard this 16-to-1 theory?"

"Well, I've got it bet on; I hope I'll win."

Not Pretty Enough for the Office.

"You're for imperialism, that's what you are!"

"Well, if I were, I'd want a better looking emperor than Croker."

## The Thick of the Campaign.

"Is a calm, pathetic contest, so the anxious crowd over Mr. T. Roosevelt and R. Bryan both are centered in a stir."

## On a Sand Foundation.

"I'd like that Hall of Fame all right."

"I'd like to be your basis of choice."

"Why, I think you're sure to go in there until everybody is dead that knew him."

## Handicapped.

"This, I never hear you make any fun of your wife's cooking."

"Well, no; you see, she belongs to so many cooking clubs that I do a good deal of the home cooking myself."

## The Unpardoned Offense.

"Adeline and I haven't spoken since last winter."

"What was the matter?"

"Why, she got a coat for \$10 just exactly like the one I paid \$25 for."

## THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

It is the Defeat of Bryan, and Gold Democrats Should Assist.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Mr. Bryan has done more to confuse and mislead the people on the money question than any other man. He was more responsible than any other man for the seduction of the Democratic party in 1896. When the sinner elements of the party sought to shake off the incubus of free silver, Mr. Bryan's influence was the chief factor in compelling them to return to the fold. His nomination had been assured by instructions to so many delegations that it was impossible to turn to any other candidate. He has yoked up with the Democratic party the Populist and Free Silver Republican parties. All the advocates of any form of bad money are among his followers. It is the battle of 1896 repeated.

"Imperialism" is a "feigned issue—a stratagem, a Boer trick. We have, indeed, real and hard questions to meet in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. But they are not only not emergent, but they are not important. They are to be acted upon immediately. Whatever we may ultimately decide to do with those islands we will not precipitately and in flagrant disregard of the obligations of the treaty of Paris run away from the responsibilities of the situation. It is the duty of the President of the United States to maintain control of the situation and maintain the authority of the United States. Mr. Bryan would have us surrender the Philippines to the United States. He says that we must have an organized and commissioned veterinary service to guard the health of its people. The speaker said that the necessary ordinary service is distributed in the form of civilians among cavalry regiments and regiments of cavalry. 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